An Introduction to Augmented Reality Research

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Overview

- Introduction
- AR Technology Displays + Tracking
- Interaction Techniques for AR
- Collaborative AR Interfaces
- Usability Testing
- Developing Applications with ARToolKit
- Research Directions

A Brief History of AR (1)

 1960's: Sutherland / Sproull's first HMD system was see-through





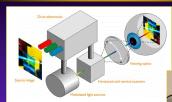
Applications: medical

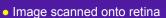
- "X-ray vision" for surgeons
- Aid visualization, minimally-invasive operations. Training. MRI, CT data. Ultrasound project, UNC Chapel Hill.





The Virtual Retinal Display





• www.mvis.com

AR Interfaces as 3D data browsers

- 3D virtual objects are registered in 3D
 - See-through HMDs, 6 DOF optical, magnetic trackers "VR in Real World"
- Interaction
 - 3D virtual viewpoint control
- Applications
 - Visualization, guidance, training



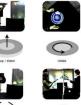
AR interfaces as context based information browsers

- Information is registered to real-world context
 - Hand held AR displays
 - Video-see-through (Rekimoto, 1997) or non-see through (Fitzmaurice, et al. 1993)
 - Magnetic trackers or computer vision based
- Interaction
- Manipulation of a window into information space
- Applications
- Context-aware information displays



ARgroove

- Collaborative Instrument
- Exploring Physically Based Interaction
 - Map physical actions to Midi output - Translation, rotation - Tilt, shake
- Time Multiplexed Interface
 - One physical object -> many commands



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Tangible AR: Generic Interface Semantics

- Tiles semantics
 - data tiles
 - operation tiles
 - clipboard
 - trashcan
 help
- Operation on tiles
 - proximity
 - spatial arrangements
 - space-multiplexed



Tiles, 2001

Proximity-based Interaction



Collaborative Augmented Reality

- Seamless Interaction
- Natural Communication
- Attributes:



- Virtuality Augmentation
- Cooperation
- Independence
- Individuality

AR Conferencing

• Moves conferencing from the desktop to the workspace





A Wearable Information Space





Head Stabilized

Body Stabilized

- No additional input devices needed
 Users cannot be easily disorientated
- Maps to natural body motions
- Allows the use of spatial cues

Developing an ARToolKit Application

Basic Outline

- Step1. Image capture & display
- Step2. Marker detection
- Step3. Marker identification
- Step4. Getting 3D information
- Step5. Object Interactions
- Step6. Display virtual objects



Technology

- Reality
- No technologyAugmented Reality
- Camera tracking
- Switch fly in
- Virtual Reality
 - Compass tracking
 - Press pad move
 - Switch fly out



Tracking Method

- Iterative Tracking Process
 - set of features in the image
 Use template matching to find set of features in next frame
 Dynamic template generation
 - Use normalized correlation value for template matching



Hybrid User Interfaces







te Display







Private Display Group Display Public Display